

The Times

XVth YEAR.

75 CENTS PER MONTH.
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THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1896.

Two Sheets—14 Pages.



PRICE 3 CENTS

ON RAILWAY TRAINS 15 CENTS
ON OCEAN STEAMERS 15 CENTS

AMUSEMENTS—

With Dates & Events.

LOS ANGELES THEATRE
C. S. GOOD, Lessee. H. C. WYATT, Manager.
TONIGHT—
"The Highest Bidder," TONIGHT
Saturday Matinee and
C. S. GOOD, Lessee. H. C. WYATT, Manager.
LAST WEEK OF THE FRAWLEYS
"The Senator,"

LOS ANGELES THEATER
C. M. WOOD, Lessee.
H. C. WYATT, Manager.
COMMENCING Monday, Oct. 26.

Daniel Frobman's Greatest
Lectures—
With JAMES H. HACKETT, Isabelle Irving, Maude Odell, Charles Walcott, Howard Gould, Walter S. Hall and others of the Original Lyceum Cast. Beautiful Scenic Embellishments, Brilliant Costumes, Stirring Scenes and Incidents. Sale of seats opens today. Thursday, Oct. 26, 9 a.m. "It is a play that can never die." (Chronicle, S. F.)

BURBANK THEATER—EDWARD MALIM, Lessee and Mgr.
For Ten Nights and Two Matinees, Commencing Oct. 26,
W. M. ROBERTS'S Famous Scenic and Dramatic Production of
"FAUST"

With its Wonderful Scenic, Electric and Calcium Effects. The Marvelous "Brocken" Scene with genuine flashes of lightning and the magic rain of fire. Produced here to its entirety. "FAUST" from October 26 to Nov. 1. "Don Caesar de Baza" October 26 to November 1. Matinee each Saturday. Prices as usual.

OPHEUM—Main Street, between First and Second.
In Conjunction with San Francisco Orpheum
WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, OCT. 19.
The Best Show of the Season.

GERTIE COCHRAN, the Mental Child Wonder; Carpon Bros., the World's Greatest Acrobats; the Armless Wonder; Riley and Hughes, Plantation Comedians and Dancers; Walter Leon, the Boy Mimic and Vocalist; Annie Suits, Singing and Dancing Soufflette. Performance Every Evening. Evening Prices 10c, 25c and 50c; Single Box and Loge Seats 75c. Tel. 1447.

HAZARD'S PAVILION—TONIGHT.
Judge H. C. Gooding of Arizona on National Finances;
Hon. S. M. Haskell on the Tariff.

STAR DRUM CORPS. AMPHION GLEE CLUB.
Under auspices of Business Men's Sound Money Club.

Y. M. C. A. HALL—Second and Broadway.
GRAND CONCERT

For the benefit of the Welsh Church, Friday Evening, Oct. 26.
The following eminent talent will assist:
Mr. B. B. Rich, Mr. Marion Wigmore,
Mr. G. D. Foster, Mr. Arnold Kraus,
Mr. Modini Wood,
Admission 50c. No reserved seats.

SOUTH PASADENA OSTRICH FARM—NOW OPEN.
SEE THE BABY OSTRICHES! 60 Gigantic Birds of All Ages.
Feather Boas, Tips and Collarettes at Producer's Prices. The Pasadena Electric Cars pass the gates. CAWSTON & COOKBURN, Proprietors.

CHRYSANTHEMUM FLOWER SHOW—Admission Free. JAPANESE NURSERY, Cor. Main and Jefferson Streets. All kinds of plants and cut flowers at wholesale and retail prices. Grown by S. Yendo & Co., Los Angeles and Santa Monica.

MISCELLANEOUS

CHILDREN'S Pictures, in Combination Panels, Unequalled for Grace and Simplicity. 290 S. Spring St., opp. Los Angeles Theater and Hollenbeck Hotel.

GOLD AND SILVER REFINERS & ASSAYERS Mining Experts and Consulting Metallurgists. Highest cash price paid in this city for gold and silver in any form. WM. T. SMITH & CO., 128 North Main Street.

FREE EXHIBITION—At Wing Hing, Wo's 228 S. Spring St., New and Interesting Importations just in from the Orient. Open every day. Everybody invited.

INGLESIDE FLORAL COMPANY, 140 South Spring Street, The choicest variety of flowers. Ingleside Carnations—F. Edward Gray.

REDONDO CARNATIONS AND CHOICE ROSES: CUT FLOWER and Floral designs. R. F. COLLINS, 256 S. Broadway, same side City Hall. Tel. 119. Flowers packed for shipping.

The Morning's News in The Times

IN BRIEF.

The City—Pages 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14. Southern California—Page 13.

A awful tragedy at San Fernando....A Chinatown shooting....Big tent meeting in the Second Ward....Dastardly attempt to burn the Wilcox building and County Auditor Bicknell's residence....Frank F. Davis speaks at the Pavilion....More about Candidate Catern's interchangeable seat....G. J. Griffith reports on Utah railroad. City water suit....Main-street paving. Two candidates' views on the water question....Proceedings in the Durrant case in the Supreme Court.

General Eastern—Pages 1, 2, 3.

Illinois day at Canton—Maj. McKinley reviews the parade and addresses the many delegates....Bryan's tour in Ohio mismanaged....Ex-President Harrison returns home from an enthusiastic tour....A Yonkers manufacturer killed by a bomb explosion....Dr. Giddings of the Vermont State Insane Asylum arrested for abusing his patients....Cruiser Raleigh captures the filibuster Dauntless....Princeton's anniversary....Coursing at Great Bend. Horrible suffering in Cuba....Gen. Gordon's daughter arrested at Denver. The new Princely Church army....Boss John Y. McKane to be liberated.

By Cable—Pages 1, 2, 3.

Fetes at Rome in honor of the Princess Helen's approaching wedding....Lord Nelson's victory at Trafalgar celebrated at London....Li Hung Chang arrives at Peking.

At Large—Pages 1, 2, 3.

Dispatches were also received from Albany, Ind.; Sandusky, O.; Rushville, Ind.; Cambridge City, Ind.; Montpelier, Vt.; San Francisco, Chicago, Leadville, Denver, New York, Washington, and other places.

TRAFAELGAR DAY.

Lord Nelson's Victory is Commemorated at the British Capital.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—(By Atlantic Cable) Lord Nelson's victory over the combined French and Spanish fleets on October 21, 1805, was celebrated at Trafalgar Square today with more than usual ardor. As the effect of the victory was to frustrate the plan of Napoleon to invade England with 200,000 men, the observance of the anniversary engagement has been regarded, particularly in France, as likely to take the character of a demonstration calculated more or less as an off-set to the enthusiasm of Czar Nicholas's recent reception in France.

The Nelson monument today was literally entwined with flowers from base to summit, a wreath which attracted particular attention was inscribed: "From the Daughters and Grandsons of a Midshipman Aboard the Neptune at the Battle of Trafalgar."

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His LIFE A LIE.

A German's Queer Doings at Sacramento—Takes Morphine.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 21.—This afternoon a German, about 20 years of age, entered the Alhambra saloon on K street, near Sixth, and called for a glass of beer. The barkeeper saw his customer empty the contents of a bottle into the beer. The man drank the beer and shortly afterward became stupefied. A doctor was called in.

He was found that the man had taken a dose of morphine. He was removed to the Receiving Hospital.

After several hours of hard work he was revived to some extent, when he said his name was Henry Miller.

He awoke, taking up his pen and writing like a thorough soldier. He refused to say anything except that he had been well educated and that his whole life had been a lie. Then he collapsed, and it is thought he will die before morning.

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The Los Angeles Times

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FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT SERVICE—OVER 20,000 MILES OF LEASED WIRESDAILY, 75 cents a month; \$800 a year; DAILY without SUNDAY, 65 cents a month, \$750 a year;
SUNDAY, by mail, \$300; WEEKLY, \$15.Sworn Net Average Daily Circulation for 12 Mos. of 1895—15,111
Sworn Net Average Daily Circulation for 8 Mos. of 1896—18,179

An increase of more than 20 per cent. Double the net circulation of any other Los Angeles daily.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter

AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

LOS ANGELES—The Highest Bidder.
BURBANK—Faust.
ORPHÉE—Vaudeville.

THE CAMPAIGN.

PATRIOTISM,
PROTECTION,
PROGRESS,
PROSPERITY.

The Standard-Bearers.

For President: WILLIAM MCKINLEY
Vice-President: GARRET A. HOBART

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

For Representative in Congress:
Dist. VI.—JAMES MCLACHLAN.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

Judicial Nominations:
For Superior Judge—M. T. ALLEN.
For Superior Judge—W. H. CLARK.
For Superior Judge—LUCILLE SHAW.
For Superior Judge—H. N. SMITH.

For Supervisors:

Dist. II.—H. E. WIRKING.
Dist. IV.—A. E. DAVIS.
Dist. V.—E. E. JOHNSON.

For State Senator:

Dist. XXXVII.—ROBERT N. BULLA.

For Assemblymen:

Dist. LXX.—WALTER S. MELICK.
Dist. LXXI.—J. O. YOSBURG.
Dist. LXXII.—B. C. KENYON.
Dist. LXXIII.—GEO. F. McCULLOCH.
Dist. LXXIV.—L. H. VALENTINE.
Dist. LXXV.—JOHN CROSS.

For Justices:

MADISON T. OWENS.
D. C. MORRISON.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS TONIGHT.

PAVILION—Judge H. C. Gooding.
MOVABLE TENT, PICO AND PEARL—
James McLachlan, R. N. Bullock.

RAILROAD CLUB, SAN FERNANDO

DEPOT—Charles E. Day, George P.
Adams.

COMPTON—James Burdette, Theodore Adams.

TROPICO—George W. Burton.
RIVERA—Nestor A. Young.

LINCOLN—S. M. Haskell, Walter Bains.

SOUTH PASADENA—Frank F. Davis.
EAGLE ROCK—L. G. Brown, J. C. Sherer.

LOS ANGELES—R. Y. Sepulveda, Frank Dominguez.

UNIVERSITY—N. P. Conroy, L. R. Garrett.

CALIFORNIA'S NATIONAL GUARD.

"Dr." Castle's Populist fling at the

citizen-soldier of the State should not be suffered to pass unrebuked. The National Guard of today are the logical and legitimate successors of the intelligent and brave young men of California who, at the outbreak of the civil war, left lucrative employment to enter the ranks of the volunteers and fight for the good old flag.

Then there was the "California Hunted," composed of 100 young men, the very flower of California's youth, who made the voyage via Panama to fight in Virginia, and of whom a little handful of gray-haired veterans is now left.

The same unselfish spirit of loyalty to the old flag of Fort McHenry, where "The rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air, Give proof thro' the night that our flag was still there," yet lives to quicken the steps and nerve the arms of the descendants of the brave men of '61. Most of the loyal souls who rallied to the call for aid, thirty-five years ago, have answered the final roll-call of the Great Commander who rules the universe and rewards valor on earth with peace in the land beyond the stars:

"Their silent tents are spread—
And Glory guards with a calm round,
The bivouac of the dead."

Their sons shall emulate the rude

virtues of the heroic men who rallied at the call of the immortal Lincoln to draw the sword and bear aloft the flag that was consecrated by memories of Washington, Stark, Sumter, Jackson and Croghan. California need have no fear of her young citizen-soldiers. They are firm of purpose and steadfast of faith. Properly led, which they have not always been, they shall live to be an honor and a credit to the State, when Castle, that petty politician and exponent of a party concealed in malice and born in bigotry, who seeks to revile them, shall have been swept by the ballots of intelligent voters into the obscurity he so richly deserves.

Mr. Bryan's hypothesis that wheat

and silver move together on an equal

plane, and that wheat is kept down by the low price of silver, does not seem to be borne out by the inexorable logic of human events." Wheat is at the top notch, and the white metal flags. "It is a condition and not a

theory that confronts" the Boy Orator.

Bryan was the first American ever

to allude to New York as "the enemy's

country." He has lived to find its con-

fines extending considerably further

west, judging by his experiences in

theory that confronts" the Boy Orator.

Bryan during the past three days.

REAL WEALTH.

The amount of "real wealth" in this country is enormous. Mulhall, the great statistician, says, in his masterly article on the United States, that such riches "have never been known in the progress of the world;" that even leaving cities entirely out of question, the United States is today "the richest, most prosperous country the world has ever seen."

Wealth is defined, "an abundance of worldly goods"—what an excellent word is "goods,"—and of goods we have everything in abundance. Fruit falls to the ground ungathered, and its ripe sweetness melts back into our Mother Earth; our grain is speeding over the seas to feed friend and foe; our stores are beautiful with all the rainbow-hued fabrics of modern industry. Of real wealth—"the goods" of life—we have an overflowing abundance. Why, then, these "hard times?" "Lack of money," it is said, but money is not real wealth; it is only metal coined for traffic, or "notes exchangeable for coin." The great trouble now seems to be that we cannot get hold of enough of this money, this "metal coined for traffic," to do business with. There is just as much money as there was before "hard times" became the shibboleth of both parties; in fact, there is more, for our mints, like the brook, "go on forever." But where is it? Plenty of money exists, but confidence in one another's integrity, in the honesty of a possible administration, is lacking; and so this money is hidden in old stockings, buried under cabin floors and locked up in safe-deposit boxes.

In old times, when men lost confidence in one another or in their government, they retired with their treasures into some strong castle, pulled in the drawbridge, shot at one another through narrow loopholes and lived on short rations until confidence was restored. Now they hide their money, practice a little "light housekeeping," and wonder to one another when "hard times will be better," ignoring the fact that they have only to unlock their hoarded treasures and put their money into circulation to have prosperity come flying back on full-fledged wings.

With McKinley and restored confidence hard times will gradually vanish like a dream. Even now they are largely a specter, a fragment of the imagination, visible as Hamlet saw his father's ghost, "in my mind's eye, Horatio."

"Men will no longer follow party

when it leads away from business success and prosperity; when its policies cripple our industries and the earning power of labor. They will not follow a party whose policies imperil our financial integrity and the honor of the country."—(WILLIAM MCKINLEY).

"If there is any one thing which should be free from speculation and fluctuation, it is the money of a country. It ought never to be the subject of mere partisan contention.

When we part with our labor, our products or our property, we should receive in return money which is as stable and unchanging in value as the ingenuity of honest men can make it. Debasement of the currency means destruction of values."—(WILLIAM MCKINLEY).

"The employment of our mints for the coining of the silver of the world would not bring the necessities and comforts of life back to our people. This will only come with the employment of the masses, and such employment is certain to follow the re-establishment of a wise protective policy which shall encourage manufacturing at home. Protection has lost none of its virtues and importance."—WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

"Every attack upon the public faith and every suggestion of the repudiation of debts, public or private, must be rebuked by all men who believe that honesty is the best policy, or who love their country and would preserve unassilled our national honor."—(WILLIAM MCKINLEY).

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"It is better to open the mills of the United States to the labor of the United States than to open the mints of the world."—WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

"For a city that enjoys a mild climate, inviting exercise in the open air almost every day in the year, Los Angeles is not so well supplied as it might be with bathing facilities. Almost every city of considerable size in the East and Europe possesses something in the shape of public swimming baths, which are either free, or available to the public at a nominal cost. There is a large amount of sold truth in the old saying that "cleanliness is next to godliness." One of the most effective means to reform the criminal and vicious classes is to furnish them with roomy, healthy dwellings, and to provide them with the means of maintaining personal cleanliness. It has been noted that the death rate in the campaign. But suppose, for the sake of argument, that the good Lord had sent him to Los Angeles and compelled him to listen to the free-silver arguments on the sidewalks in front of the Nadeau or the Natick?

By all means, let the middle-of-the-road Populists, the "silverite Republicans," the Anarchists, the Socialists and the rag-tag-and-bobtail of all political parties turn in and vote for Bryan. Not all the riff-raff combinations that can be made against Maj. McKinley will suffice to defeat him. Let us have the enemy massed, if possible. Their defeat will then be all the more crushing. If the enemy will stay massed until November 3, Bryan and Bryanism will be wiped out at one clean sweep.

In the large eastern cities there is now a movement to apply the same methods to children living in the dirtier and more crowded quarters.

It is believed that such a measure would help more than any other means to stamp out contagious diseases. Great precautions are always taken to keep children away from school whenever there is a contagious disease in the family, but at the same time no systematic effort is made to secure absolute personal cleanliness among the children. Children who are far from cleanly in their person and

habits are too often massed together under conditions that are dangerous to teachers as well as to the children. It would be a good idea if every school building could be provided with simple appliances for bathing. Perhaps, in course of time, some liberal-minded Los Angeles capitalist will imitate Mayor Sutro of San Francisco, and build a public bathhouse that will be credit to the city.

Nature seems to be in league with the gold-bugs. Just at this critical time, when the silverite statesmen are most vehemently proclaiming that the low price of wheat and other commodities is due solely to the low price of silver bullion, the announcement comes over the ocean that the European wheat crop is short many millions of bushels, and the price of American wheat takes a sudden jump upward, while other agricultural products join in a sympathetic movement on the up-grade. But the price of silver bullion tends doggedly downward, notwithstanding the Bryanites—ten times that cast by the adherents of Palmer and Levering combined—are a sufficient answer to the claim of the cheap-metal newspaper that the Bryanites did not vote in the Chicago Record's election because of the alleged fact that the labor demagogues and National Democratic Committee had ordered them not to take part in it, and it is hardly to be doubted that this claim would never have been advanced had the returns indicated otherwise than they do—the great strength of Maj. McKinley in Kentucky, Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota, Kansas, Wisconsin, Michigan, Nebraska, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri and Illinois.

Kentucky, with six more counties heard from, shows an apparent gain of 28 votes for Bryan as compared with the count printed in these columns yesterday. This is virtually a gain of two points for McKinley, as will be seen by comparing the tables printed below with those of yesterday. In Missouri McKinley has also gained two points in the percentage of his vote to the whole vote counted, though Bryan has 263 more ballots than he. These are the only States where the Popocat candidate has a lead.

Minnesota's vote is nearly 4 to 1 for McKinley; South Dakota's, more than 2 to 1; North Dakota's, over 3 to 1; Kansas's, nearly 2 to 1; Wisconsin's, over 4 to 1; Michigan's, over 3 to 1; Nebraska's, more than 2 to 1; Indiana's, nearly 3 to 1; Iowa's, nearly 3 to 1, and Illinois's, more than 4 to 1 for sound money. Chicago and Cicero suburb, which might be expected to furnish a better showing for Bryanism, give 13,924 to the Boy Orator, as against 66,383 for the Republican leader. The table showing the gain of the respective candidates over the votes cast in 1892 also furnishes some suggestive reading when the total vote is taken into consideration.

Minnesota's vote is nearly 4 to 1 for McKinley; South Dakota's, more than 2 to 1; North Dakota's, over 3 to 1; Kansas's, nearly 2 to 1; Wisconsin's, over 4 to 1; Michigan's, over 3 to 1; Nebraska's, more than 2 to 1; Indiana's, nearly 3 to 1; Iowa's, nearly 3 to 1, and Illinois's, more than 4 to 1 for sound money. Chicago and Cicero suburb, which might be expected to furnish a better showing for Bryanism, give 13,924 to the Boy Orator, as against 66,383 for the Republican leader. The table showing the gain of the respective candidates over the votes cast in 1892 also furnishes some suggestive reading when the total vote is taken into consideration.

Latest Returns by Wire.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—(Special Dispatch.) The totals and percentages of the vote counted, up to this evening, in the Chicago Record's election is as follows:

McKinley Bryan Palmer Levering
Kentucky, 112 counties 5,962 1,438 302 59
Minnesota, 72 " 4,912 1,362 261 56
S. Dakota, 47 " 1,076 491 11 17
N. Dakota, 31 " 3,031 1,041 26 14
Iowa, 99 " 5,500 2,000 56 100
Wisconsin, 67 " 8,261 1,800 237 180
Michigan, 78 " 9,859 3,073 127 119
Nebraska, 55 " 4,500 1,600 29 56
Indiana, 92 " 12,480 5,057 177 133
Iowa, 99 " 13,064 4,541 279 125
Missouri, 112 " 7,441 2,700 184 94
Kansas, 97 " 11,700 4,000 212 140
Nebraska, 102 " 6,383 13,924 1,546 599
Chicago and Cicero 66,383 15,719 3,855 1,919

*Except Chicago and Cicero.
Scattering 82.

The grand total of votes counted up to date is 212,604.

CANDIDATES' PERCENTAGES.
Percentage of each candidate's vote to the total vote so far counted:

McKinley Bryan Palmer Levering
Chicago and Cicero 80% 21% 17% 5%
Illinois, 102 counties 73% 25% 1% 1%
Missouri, 115 " 48% 50% 1% 1%
Iowa, 99 " 73% 26% 1% 1%
Nebraska, 55 " 75% 23% 1% 1%
Michigan, 78 " 85% 29% 1% 1%
Wisconsin, 67 " 69% 29% 1% 1%
Indiana, 92 " 64% 24% 1% 1%
Minnesota, 72 " 76% 21% 1% 1%
Kansas, 97 " 51% 48% 1% 1%
Nebraska, 102 " 56% 42% 1% 1%
S. Dakota, 47 " 67% 31% 1% 1%

*Except Chicago and Cicero.

COMPARISON WITH 1892.

The Harrison votes of 1892 for Bryan and Cleveland votes of 1892 for McKinley:

McKinley Bryan Harrison McKinley Bryan
Chicago and Cicero 12,401 3,878 5,523 0
Illinois, 102 counties 1,058 260 60 53
Missouri, 115 " 1,064 200 50 52
Iowa, 99 " 1,074 150 51 52
Nebraska, 55 " 1,114 0 340 0
Michigan, 78 " 980 754 220 125
Wisconsin, 67 " 378 242 54 50
Indiana, 92 " 573 432 54 50
Minnesota, 72 " 275 729 0 454
Kansas, 97 " 519 389 130 0
Nebraska, 102 " 56 42 13 0
S. Dakota, 47 " 67 133 0 64

*Except Chicago and Cicero.

PERCENTAGES COMPARED.

THE WEATHER.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, Oct. 21.—At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 29.85; at 5 p.m., 29.71. The barometer for the corresponding hours showed 51 deg. and 61 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 54 per cent; 5 p.m., 54 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., north, velocity 4 miles; 5 p.m., west, velocity 8 miles. Maximum temperature, 73 deg.; minimum temperature, 54 deg. Character of weather, 5 a.m., cloudy; 5 p.m., partly cloudy. Barometer reduced to sea level.

The Times

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

Elsewhere in today's Times is printed an indorsement of Bassell for the important and responsible office of City Engineer, by his fellow-engineers, which is especially handsome because of the fact that it comes from men who have an intelligent technical knowledge of Mr. Bassell's ability. In addition to this the candidate has other strong testimonials as to his worth, which should go far in commanding his cause to voters at the coming city election.

The yellow ribbon which is the sign that men will march for sound money next Tuesday is about the most conspicuous thing on the street for the last few days, and they will be plenty still before Tom Reed reaches this metropolis. Already 8000 of the garish emblems have been issued to men who promise to turn out and parade, and by the time Tuesday arrives they will be so thick that the thoroughfares will look like the golden glory of a sunset in the Pacific. The day that Reed arrives will be a record-breaker for crowds.

The Tufts-Lyon team of ballplayers will leave for San Francisco this afternoon to play out the final games in the San Francisco Examiner contest, and Harvey, the pitcher against whom a protest was registered by the Alameda Aleris, will accompany the team and will pitch in both games. John Brink, president of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, and "Doc" Kennedy will accompany the team as chief rooters. The car in which the players go north will be bannered and decorated and the Los Angeles promise to return from the North with the trophy in their possession, or perish, every last man of them, heroically at the home plate, or thereabouts.

The live, loyal and lovely women of the Sound Money League are hard at work to make next Saturday, "Flag Day," the overwhelming success that it deserves to be. These ladies are taking it upon themselves to see to it that the residences of the city are properly embossed and glorified with the colors of the nation, leaving the downtown sections of the city to the men. It is to be hoped that the latter will not permit the ladies to guide them in good works. Let every merchant and shopkeeper who wants to see Maj. McKinley elected and prosperity restored to the nation, hang out the brilliant and beautiful banner of stars next Saturday. Make the day one to be remembered.

One of the pretty laws of this State provides that a railroad company can build along any country road without even going to the trouble of procuring a franchise from the Supervisors. Acting under that law, the Southern Pacific claims the privilege of building on the principal thoroughfare between Colton and San Bernardino. There seems to be some misunderstanding in this State as to who owns the earth, and that should be determined by the next Legislature. If Uncle Collis is supreme dictator it would be well for the Legislature to present him with a becoming crown; but if the people own the country, it should be the first duty of their representatives to protect their rights.

The pulpit, press, National Guardsmen and good citizens generally down San Diego way are aroused over the seditious utterances of "Dr." Castle, and over his outrageous and false statements concerning the State militiamen. At the same time they are somewhat amused at the political record of this would-be Congressman. Castle's political career has been short and rather thorny. He once ran for Coroner. His fellow-towners turned him down. He was snowed under by an overwhelming vote. This assured the "doctor," with hatred in his heart, he deserted his party. The Pops welcomed him warmly. They soothed his fever and secured his allegiance by a nomination for office. The man who was rejected by Merced people as unworthy of being their Coroner, now aspires to sit on the fortunes of live people in Congress.

The Board of Supervisors has become convinced of the futility of attempting to successfully combat forest fires except through measures of financial strength and unity, and under the direction of paramount authority. The water resources of Los Angeles county lie in the watersheds of the lofty mountains and foothills of the Sierra Madre range, within the government reserve. With the object in view of securing permanent and competent protection, the board adopted a resolution at yesterday's session calling upon all municipalities, commercial organizations, agricultural and horticultural societies and associations of Los Angeles county to join in a petition to the President and the Secretary of the Interior for action looking to the protection of the reserve from forest fires in the interest of the public welfare, with respect to water for irrigation and domestic uses.

Newspaper's Home Benefit.

An "extortion social" for the benefit of the Newspaper's Home will be held at the residence of Mrs. Mill, No. 275 North Lecourer street, tonight by the young people of the East Side Baptist Church. One hundred and fifty tickets have already been sold, and it is expected that the "extortion" of pennies will bring the total amount up to \$25, which will go to furnish one of the rooms of the new home. The public is invited.

FIRST GENERAL MEETING

Of the Workingmen's McKinley Club will be held at the Stowell Block, Spring street, on Thursday evening. The speaker of the evening will be Mr. Donnell and J. R. Newberry.

Heating Houses, Churches, etc.

With hot air is made a specialty by F. E. Brown, No. 123 East Fourth street.

DURRANT'S APPEAL.

SUBMITTED WITHOUT BRIEFS OR ARGUMENTS.

Time for Filing Briefs Expired and Durrant's Attorneys Did not Appear When Case Was Called.

SUPREME COURT TAKES CASE.

REFUSES TO PERMIT FURTHER DELAY OR CONTINUANCE.

The Murderer of Blanche Lamont Probably Will Know by January Next What is to Happen to Him.

The Supreme Court yesterday ordered the case of Theodore Durrant, under sentence of death for murder of Blanche Lamont, in banc, for decision. Assistant Attorney-General Anderson represented the people, and there was no appearance for the defendant. At the calling of the case, on account of the absence of the attorney for defendant, the court passed it to the afternoon, at which time the Attorney-General asked the pleasure of the court regarding the case. No briefs had been filed, and the court asked for information regarding the filing of the briefs. Mr. Anderson made the following statement: "The defendant died July 29, and the time for the appellants to file his opening brief has expired; he has not secured an extension of time, and we have not pushed him. The brief is a very large one, and is in the hands of the printer, and we have been served with segments of it from time to time. I do not know when it will be printed and filed. I have instructions not to ask for a continuance to the Sacramento session, but would be willing for the court to order the cause submitted on briefs to be filed."

This the court would not order, nor would it order a continuance on its own motion. The order to submit was then made.

The transcript contains nearly twenty-seven hundred pages, and the appellant's opening brief would contain several hundred pages. The effect of the order of the court is that the appellants will not be permitted to file a brief, and the court will immediately take up the consideration of the case without it. If the case had been continued, in all probability, it would again have been continued from Sacramento to the transom, because the appellant might have had his brief ready and the Attorney-General could not possibly have replied by that time. This would have thrown the case over to January or April of next year, and the decision would not have been given before July. The possibilities are that a decision will be arrived at by January.

THE WATER QUESTION.

Views of Two Candidates for the Council in the Fourth Ward.

The views of candidates for the City Council on the question of municipal ownership of waterworks are being canvassed with considerable interest by voters, although the city campaign is not in full blast and will not be until after the general election. The opponents of Herman Silver, candidate before the Better City Government League in the Fourth Ward, have been circulating the story that he owns stock in the water company, and consequently is opposed to any proposition not wholly in the interest of that corporation.

The facts about Mr. Silver's candidacy are that he reluctantly consented to allow his name to be used by members of the league, and, having given his name, he has been asked by dozens of the ward to place his name before the Republican convention. He was opposed at the primaries by John Vaughn's faction and was defeated, and D. P. Riley was nominated instead.

As an interview on the water question, Mr. Silver said to the Times: "I have not, now and never had, any water-company stock. I am not, and never was, interested in that corporation, to the extent of a single dollar, or a cent, personally. All statements to the contrary are false. It seems to me that the season of campaign lying has opened earlier than usual. I endorse and fully agree with the resolutions on the water question adopted by the Republican convention, and I think those resolutions cover the ground as completely as I could cover it in a statement of my views. I have not sought a nomination, and I would prefer personally not to hold an office. I do not mind office, but I am not anxious to burden myself with work, but my neighbors have insisted upon my candidacy, and as a good citizen I do not think I have a right to refuse to my share of my fellow-citizens' responsibility in the Council. I am not asking a privilege. I merely agree to accept a responsibility should it be placed upon me."

The nominee of the Republican convention, D. P. Riley, is a single man with no wife or family. All statements to the contrary are false. It seems to me that the season of campaign lying has opened earlier than usual. I endorse and fully agree with the resolutions on the water question adopted by the Republican convention, and I think those resolutions cover the ground as completely as I could cover it in a statement of my views. I have not sought a nomination, and I would prefer personally not to hold an office. I do not mind office, but I am not anxious to burden myself with work, but my neighbors have insisted upon my candidacy, and as a good citizen I do not think I have a right to refuse to my share of my fellow-citizens' responsibility in the Council. I am not asking a privilege. I merely agree to accept a responsibility should it be placed upon me."

As the purpose of the interview was not to present views to the candidate, the question was not answered, and Mr. Riley repeated the substance of his very praiseworthy remarks upon the general topic of the justness of being fair and impartial. As he neatly put the case, "A person could not say more, and no honest man would say less."

Mr. Riley is not committed to any rash or ill-considered views on the desirability of municipal ownership of waterworks.

In a New York Department Store.

(Cleveland Plain Dealer) "I want to buy a bulldog."

"Certainly, sir—ninth floor, sixth aisle, fourth counter—take the third elevator."

"And a collar."

"Yes, sir—second basement, third aisle, fifth bin—take the first descended."

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure.

CORONADO BOAT HOUSE.

The Good Sailing Dresses and Absence of Squalls at Coronado.

The ladies who love sailing and rowing when it's perfectly safe, will find at Glorietta and

Hotel del Coronado a large fleet of sail and rowboats near the hotel to choose from.

Hotel del Coronado is not only the largest and most popular hotel in America, but its auxiliary attractions are numerous and varied that can be found elsewhere.

Rates are lower than you'd think. Call at 200 S. Spring street, Los Angeles, and H. F. Norcross will give you terms and pamphlets.

Just Received.

"A Garrison Tangle," Capt. Charles King's latest story, never before published in any form. \$1.25.

A large supply of "The Prisoner of Zenda."

Read the book before seeing the play next week. 75c.

For sale by C. C. PARKER,

246 S. Broadway, near Public Library.

The most varied and complete stock of books on the Pacific Coast.

Ladies, don't scrub, scrub, scrub, when you can buy Thomson's

SOAP FOAM

WASHING POWDER, And do the work without any effort. Comes in 5c, 15c and 25c pkgs.

New Books, Just Out.

COLONIAL DAYS IN OLD NEW YORK.

By J. R. Green. Price \$1.15.

SHAKESPEARE'S HEROES ON THE STAGE, by Charles E. L. Wingate. Price \$1.50.

For sale by STOLL & THAYER CO.

Bookellers and Stationers.

135 S. Spring St., Los Angeles.



IN SOCIAL SPHERES.

Do not waste cast-off clothing. "Economy is the road to wealth." It also enables those already wealthy to help the destitute. Save from moth and mildew your old, partially-worn clothing, children's clothing, and any garments that can be made over into children's clothing. Anything of this description left at the Times business office will be useful in supplying those in need. No better time to do this. The same you can wear now badly worn, it will be useful to those with no money to buy new. If inconvenient to send in the articles you have, get them ready, notify us, and they will be called for.

First general meeting of the Workmen's McKinley Club will be held at the Stowell Block, Spring street, on Thursday evening. The speakers of the evening will be Maj. Donnell and J. R. Newberry.

A grand concert will be given Friday evening at Y.M.C.A., South Broadway, for the benefit of the Welch Church. Read announcement on first page.

Hear Dr. Godby tonight. His sermons are quaint and rich. Penel Hall. Mamie, we want you to come home. No more book-keeping. Papa.

See Dr. Minnie Wells, 745 South Main.

John Davis and Pat Carroll were arrested by Officer Kelle yesterday for disturbing the peace on San Pedro street.

Mock Haw was arrested at Fourth and Spring streets yesterday for selling lottery tickets by Officers Bradley and Sawyer.

Quite a number of colored vocalists met at Bartlett's Music Hall last evening and organized a choir to sing at the Reed reception on 27th inst.

The Workmen's McKinley Club will be addressed by Maj. J. A. Donnell and J. R. Newberry at their rooms in the Stowell building on South Spring street tonight. A big turn-out is anticipated.

The Cyclists Non-Partisan League will hold a meeting at Judge Owen's court room at 8 p.m. on the evening of the 27th inst.

Miss A. Ramsey, who lives in Pasadena, fell into an unoccupied place in the sidewalk on the west side of Spring street, between Fifth and Sixth streets yesterday afternoon and broke her left ankle. She was taken to the Receiving Hospital, where Dr. Bryant set the bone.

Theodore Elkins fell from his wagon at Natl Station yesterday forenoon and was severely injured. He landed violently on his right side, and dislocated his right shoulder, cut a deep gash in his scalp and sustained severe bruising. The wagon was conveyed to the Receiving Hospital where his injuries were dressed.

The Young Men's Republican League with headquarters at the Stowell Block have a large amount of tariff and sound money literature which will be given to the ladies of the Woman's Sound Money League for distribution. Such distribution would doubtless be of advantage to the cause if the ladies see fit to avail themselves of this opportunity of effective campaign work.

Mr. Bartlett, chairman of the Music Committee for the Reed reception, is working hard with his fellows to make the day a success. O. Stuart Taylor telephoned him yesterday that at least one singer could be depended upon from Pasadena. The song books to be used at the Reed reception will be given out at the Reed reception Friday evening at Bartlett's Music Hall.

BETTER CITY GOVERNMENT.

The Primary Ballots Will Be Counted Monday.

The Better City Government League has engaged Music Hall for next Monday in order to count the ballots cast in the postal primaries. The count will be conducted by a committee of thirty-six consisting of four members from each ward, appointed by the president of the ward club. These appointments will be completed today. Only men of good standing will be selected, and they will be assisted by competent clerks.

With the count is made on Monday, the general public will be admitted to the galleries, the members of the league will be admitted to the floor and the candidates will be allowed within the space reserved for the tellers.

The list of the primary ballots were mailed to members of the league yesterday.

A meeting of members of the league residing in the thirty-second precinct, Fourth Ward, was held at Hotel Figueras last evening. Over one hundred voters were present. The evening was devoted largely to an interchange of views concerning the various candidates whose names are on the ticket. A general desire was expressed to nominate one of high character and unimpeachable character. Each of the five candidates for Mayor found advocates among those present. The opinion was expressed that the Street Superintendent should be a civil engineer. No action was taken in favor of any of the candidates.

Engineers and Architects.

The regular monthly meeting of the Association of Engineers and Architects of Southern California was held in the new theater in the Wilson building last evening. The meeting on this occasion was the subject of "Steel Building Construction as Applied to the Pacific Coast" by Theodore Elsen, and it was listened to with great attention. In the discussion which followed, the writer was brought out of the condition of the fireproofing of our better class of business building and of the need of soon remodeling our building laws to enforce higher requirements. Mr. Drake of the Wilcox Block spoke of the present condition of the method of construction in the erection of that block. Mr. Preston and President Morgan referred to their experience in the matter of cast-iron columns, and Mr. Bassell to the steel band in concrete work. The next part will be November 18, by James C. Drake.

What Became of Two Eggs.

(Exchange) A Bath (Me.) boy was sent to the grocery the other day by his mother to get dozen of eggs. By the time his mother opened the bag and found only ten eggs, therefore when asked what had become of the others the eight-year-old replied: "A fellow sassed me as I was coming home, and I let him have 'em. One struck him in the neck, and the other right between the eyes."

THOMAS A. EDISON'S X-rays now on exhibition at Tally's Phonograph and Kinetoscope Parlor, No. 311 South Spring street.

COUPON.

When accompanied by 20¢ THIS COUPON entitles the holder to a copy of the LIFE OF MCKINLEY and HOBART by Byron Andrews; a work of nearly 400 pages handsomely illustrated. Address

THE TIMES,
Los Angeles, Cal.

IN SOCIAL SPHERES.

Mr. and Mrs. John P. Jackson, Jr., entertained delightfully at dinner last evening, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Parker. The table decorations of crimson and pale yellow chrysanthemums and maidenhair ferns, were exceedingly pretty. The other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Cosmo Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Carpenter and James Parker of Cleveland.

IN HONOR OF MRS. SCHWERIN.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Plater gave a charming dinner in honor of Mrs. Schwerin of San Francisco, last evening. The room was prettily decorated with pink carnations. The other guests were: Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Slauerhoff, Mr. and Mrs. Macneil, Mrs. Vosburg, Miss Waddilove and James Slauerhoff.

TO BISHOP MORA.

An elegant dinner was given yesterday noon by Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Francis, at their home on South Main street, to Bishop Mora, who was in town for the anniversary. The room was beautifully decorated with chrysanthemums and ferns. Those present besides the bishop were: Mrs. Anna D. Guyer, Miss G. M. Dominguez, Rev. Father Adam and Rev. Father Rubio de Ventura.

A PLEASANT DINNER.

A delightful dinner was given by Mr. and Mrs. Z. D. Mathews, last evening at their home on West Seventh street, to the secretarial force of the A.W.C.A. The table was prettily decorated with white chrysanthemums and ferns, arranged in a huge bowl. In the center, while over the cloth were strewn trails of smilax. The place cards were double hearts, daintily decorated in water colors, and tied with gay ribbons. The room was prettily decorated with yellow chrysanthemums. The guests were the Misses Teal, Tatham, Platt, Henderson and Miss Emma Reeder, cost secretary.

"WE BOYS."

"We Boys," members of Mrs. J. A. Burch's Sunday-school class, met Tuesday evening at the home of Dr. H. W. Brodbeck, on Ingram street. After a business session, the members were treated to guitar solos by Lewis O'Hara, and quartette selections by Mrs. Hedges, Rev. Dr. A. and J. H. Failes. The debate on woman suffrage argued by J. H. Failes and C. Hixson, was decided in favor of the affirmative. Those present were: Dr. and Mrs. Brodbeck, Miss Brodbeck, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hedges, Mrs. Rev. Dr. A. V. J. Morris, Connor, Alice M. McCormac, Summerland, Rebecca Spring and others.

DEATH RECORD.

ANDERSON—At his plantation, at El Rosario, Nicaragua, Capt. Alexander Burnes Anderson, of malarial fever, aged 32 years.

Auction....

Extraordinary.

\$20,000 worth of

JAPANESE
CURIOS AND
ART
GOODS

To be sold for benefit of the
creditors at Public Auction,
commencing

Friday, Oct. 23

at 2:30 p.m. and continue
until all is sold, at our sales-
room.

409 S. Broadway.

Free Exhibition Thursday
night, Oct. 22, on which occasion
Prof. Keeler will deliver his lecture on Japan.
Mr. Okado Fkomoto the
manager has instructed us to
present free of any charge to
the ladies attending each sale
a Vase made in Satsuma,
Japan, and valued at \$50.00.

RHOADES & REED,
Auctioneers.

FUR GARMENTS MADE
OVER.

Re-dyed and repaired as good
as new, by our own Furrier.

First-class work guaranteed.

Fine Dressmaking our specialty

MOSGROVE'S 119 South
Spring St.

48c

Fedora Walking Hats.

Stylish?

Yes, Very.

ALL COLORS,

NOBBY STYLES.

They have been advertised
as bargains right in this
town at 69¢.

48c is the "Cut Rate"

One Day Only.

MARVEL Cut
Rate

MILLINERY CO.,

241-243 S. Broadway.

Double Store.

Fancy Chenille

Braid Hats,

Stylish and nobby; others would say
cheap at 67¢; our price

98c

H. Hoffman's

Popular Price 110 S. Spring St.

COUPON.

When accompanied by 20¢ THIS

COUPON entitles the holder to a

copy of the LIFE OF MCKINLEY

and HOBART by Byron Andrews; a work

of nearly 400 pages handsomely illus-

trated. Address

THE TIMES,
Los Angeles, Cal.

110 S. Spring St.

Double Store.

Los Angeles Daily Times.

WHEAT UP=DRY GOODS DOWN.

In the march of the markets this store follows nothing or nobody. We make our own prices. The speculators may send wheat flying in the skies, but we'll hold merchandise down as long as these alterations keep us in a muss. You can judge by these prices here. Think of everything you need, and expect to find it now at HALF or THIRD price.

Men's and Boys'.

E. & W. Cuffs, warranted 4-ply pure linen, plain and link, pair, 25c

Men's p. Collars, almost every new shape, all sizes; three for, 25c

Men's New Block Pearl-gray Fedora Hats with black band; today for, 1.40

Boys' Colored Percale Slouch Waists, turned front, cuffs and collar, 29c

Men's and Boys' Special Shoes.

You know what this means.

MISS' DONGOLA Kid Button Shoes, solid sole leather tops and counters, a genuine, good \$2 shoe today for, \$1.45

LADIES' Hand-turned Vici Kid Oxford, narrow, square and pointed opera toes, worth \$5, today for, \$2.15

LADIES' Chrome Kid Tan Button and Lace Shoes, pointed opera toes, made by Wright & Peters, worth \$5, today for, \$3.25

LADIES' Hand-turned bright Dongola Kid Button Shoes, with pointed opera toes and cloth and kid tops, made by Wright & Peters, worth \$5, today for, \$3.35

Special Sale of Gloves.

A most special indulgence in Gloves selling; fine grade, small sizes and all colors; regular 12¢

standard kinds for, 10¢

A Lace Sensation.

50 pieces Net Top Oriental Lace, in white, butter and cream, 3 to 5 inches wide, with Irish crochet edges, regular 12¢ yard

kind; today for, 6¢

Booms in Parasols.

Black Gloria Silk Parasols, lined with China silk; black wood handles and always sold for \$1 each.

Today for, 63¢

A Crash in Veilings.

Great assortment of 5-inch and double-width Chemise and Veilings.

Tuxedo smocks in latest effects; good 8¢ quality. Today for, 15¢

Hundreds of Handkerchiefs.

LADIES' Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, handstitched embroidered initial and regular \$2 kind; today for, 12¢

Unusual Ribbon Sale.

4 inch All-Silk Black Satin and Gros

Grain Ribbons of a fine grade and finish, always worth 80¢; today for, 25¢

Calamity Downstairs.

25¢ Special Engraved Water Bottles, fine imported Blown Crystal Glass, very cheap at 35¢; today, each, 19¢

25¢ Special Engraved Claret Jugs, also imported Blown Crystal Glass, cannot be duplicated in town at 75¢; today

40¢ Ruby Colored Oil Bottles, with ground glass stoppers; worth 80¢; today

25¢ Goods before this season the price was 40¢. Today for, 25¢

Underwear—Hosiery.

Unparalleled Doings Be One Who Shall

Today for, 15¢

CHILDREN'S Natural Gray Ribbed

Stockings and Drawers, nearly all wool, all sizes; worth 60¢. Today for, 43¢

The "ONEIDA" Wool Jersey Ribbed

Combination Suits: natural gray, silk

Blown Crystal Glass, very cheap at 35¢; today, each, 19¢

25¢ Special Engraved Claret Jugs, also imported Blown Crystal Glass, cannot be duplicated in town at 75¢; today

40¢ CHILDREN'S Fast Black Ribbed Hose, always worth 80¢. Today for, 40¢

LADIES' Hermadorf dye, extra heavy

Cotton Hose; two thread; high spliced and regular 80¢

Telephone Main 541.

Headquarters for Ready-made Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Kale's
10710 Spring

Sole Agents for the celebrated Maggioni Felt Kid Gloves; (formerly P. Centemieri).

Free Delivery—Pasadena, San Pedro, Long Beach.

Facts

Worth Knowing.....

Blanket,
Our Comfort and
Flannel

In the First Rank as....

Trade Producers

Note these values, there's a saving of quarters, halves and many times a dollar on a single purchase.

TEN	White Blanket, extra fine, all wool, weighs 6 pounds and a half, silk bound, blue or pink border, were \$6.50; now	\$5.50
QUARTER	Blanket, extra large, San Jose mills, weighs seven and a half pounds, pure wool, snow white; only.....	\$7.00
QUARTER	Napa Blanket, superior quality, all wool, weighs full seven pounds and a half, handsome border; only.....	\$6.00
QUARTER	San Jose Blanket, all pure wool, heavy fleeced, weighs ten pounds and a half, sells ordinarily at \$12.00; price now.....	\$10.00
QUARTER	Fine Scarlet Blanket, all wool, finely finished, weighs full six pounds, a special bargain's only.....	\$4.50
QUARTER	Gray Blanket, 3 point, medium shade gray, blue, old gold and red bordered, good weight; only.....	\$3.25
QUARTER	Fine White Blanket, nicely bound, heavy weight, with pretty colored borders, regular \$3.50 blanket; selling at.....	\$2.50
QUARTER	Embroidery Flannels, full yard wide, finely embroidered and hemstitched, all wool, regular 85¢ grade; selling at.....	65c
QUARTER	White, All Wool Flannel, 28 inches wide, nice even thread, worth 25¢ yard; we are selling at.....	17c
QUARTER	Scarlet Twilled Flannel, all wool, 27 inches wide, an extra value at 35¢; all we ask now is, yard.....	22c
QUARTER	Silkaline Comforters, filled with the purest, whitest, washed snowflake cotton, covered with silkaline of the latest patterns and daintiest colors; selling at.....	\$1.25
QUARTER	Satinine Comforters, a large size, heavy weight, well quilted, covered with the new French comforter satines; selling at.....	\$2.50

RAILROAD TO UTAH.

ITS VALUE TO THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

G. J. Griffith Makes a Report to the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association.

WONDERFUL MINERAL DEPOSITS

IRON ORE THAT CAN BE QUARRIED LIKE STONE.

Enormous Supplies of Coal That Will Be Tributary to the Proposed Cross-country Line to Salt Lake City.

G. J. Griffith has made the following report to the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association:

In compliance with requests of members of the association I inquired into the prospects of and the present conditions surrounding the project of building a railroad from Los Angeles to Salt Lake City, while on a recent business tour in Utah, and I have investigated, somewhat extensively, the resources and possibilities of the State of Utah, and of the country intervening between it and California that would be tributary to such a road.

I am under obligations for much valuable information and many kindly courtesies to H. M. McCarty, C. E., of Salt Lake City, Hon. George Q. Cannon and United States Senator Frank H. Cannon, A. G. Campbell, Esq., of Salt Lake City, R. C. Lund of St. George, and Thomas Thomas, Esq., of Cedar City, all of whom have a thorough understanding of the mineral resources and a more comprehensive knowledge of that country, and who exerted themselves in affording me every facility for making an intelligent and reliable investigation.

Very much has been said and written about the great resources of Southern Utah, and the benefit and profit of a railroad through it. I have not yet seen or heard any account that did full justice to the subject, and I doubt that its magnitude can be fully conceived by personal examination, such as I have made.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company now has in operation a line of road from Orderville to Milford, a point in the Escalante Valley, 221 miles south of Salt Lake City, and about 600 miles from Los Angeles. This is a natural extension of this line westward from Milford about sixteen miles to the mining town of Frisco, but this branch does not enter into consideration in the matter of a road to the city.

The Utah and California Railroad Company, in corporation which intends to build from the terminus of this Union Pacific branch, at Milford, to Southern California, and, in pursuance of that object, has surveyed and located a line to Los Angeles, and has run 140 miles of the Utah end of it.

The uncertainty of financial matters caused a cessation of work

when that much was done, and the grading has suffered some deterioration through neglect, but it is estimated by L. L. McProhon, C. E., that the first 115 miles of the road from Milford can be put into condition for revenue traffic at a cost of \$40,000, the remaining thirty miles not having been looked over, but in all probability it would not cost any more proportionately. This company has a traffic arrangement with the Union Pacific, whereby its business would be to all points east upon delivery at Milford. It has five years in which to complete and secure title to its surveyed and graded line, has surveyed and located branch lines up Bear Creek Cañon, at Cedar City, and to Kanarra, about some seventy miles south of the Union Pacific terminus, at both of which places there are valuable coal fields, there being a vein of coal eighteen feet thick in the latter. It also owns 640 acres at Iron Springs (about fifty miles south of Milford) which controls the water there; some 15,000 acres of farming land in the Escalante Valley south of Cedar City; extensive coal and iron lands, and a ten-acre block in Salt Lake City for depot purposes, etc. This latter being contiguous to a line of 100 miles of road within a year. One of its most valuable properties is a large area of manganese territory, there being some twenty-six claims.

It may be supposed that all the valuable parts of the country are in the possession of this company, for large as its possessions are, they form but a small portion of the whole. This line, if built, would pass through the largest tract in the United States yet untouched by a railroad, extending from the mountains on the north to the Atlantic and Pacific on the south, and from the Carson and Colorado Railroad on the west to the Sevier Valley branch of the Rio Grande on the east, a territory 300 by 325 miles in area, rich in minerals of all kinds and in coal, iron, manganese, and possibilities, besides which there would be tributary to it an immense area of country, estimated by Col. R. B. Stanton as follows:

There must be in sight fully 50,000,000 tons of such magnetite and hematite ore in the mountains, the millions of which must necessarily be hidden in the bowels of the earth within the confines of that county. The conclusion is reasonable that in this one county of Utah alone there would be enough to supply the world for all time. I am convinced that should a configuration or other calamity destroy every frame dwelling in the world, there is enough iron in the county to replace them.

The manganese with which these veins can be worked is an element of great importance. All of these claims can be quarried instead of being mined with drifts and tunnels as is necessary in other districts, and their ore can be delivered at any furnace site within a radius of fifteen miles at an average cost not exceeding \$1 per ton.

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The veins commence in the mountains south of Iron County, lie partly south of the group of iron mines named, and partly on the eastern side of Escalante Valley. The greater developments have been made in the latter direction; therefore, so far as the town of Escalante is concerned, the veins commence in the mountains south of Iron County, lie partly south of the group of iron mines named, and partly on the eastern side of Escalante Valley. The greater developments have been made in the latter direction; therefore, so far as the town of Escalante is concerned, the veins commence in the mountains south of Iron County, lie partly south of the group of iron mines named, and partly on the eastern side of Escalante Valley. 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nessed it. She said she was positive that he wore glasses that night, the same as now in the courtroom. Mrs. Halslip also asserted that the defendant was not the man who fired the fatal shot.

A colored woman was the next witness for the defense. She said she was sitting on the steps at the City Water Company's office when she heard the pistol shot. She was at a telegraph post, and a white man in a street, to which she answered: "Oh, Lord! When I hear that shot I neber stop to 'nuthin' I just got away from dar as fas' as I could. Nebber seen anybody."

Richard Cromwell was the second witness called in the afternoon. He said he was on Main Street, about seven feet from Alameda street; this was at the southwest corner of the above streets; had been standing there about fifteen minutes when he heard a pistol shot and a few seconds later a Chinaman ran by him with a pistol in his hand; the Chinaman passed within three feet of him; this man was dressed in Chinese clothes, was of heavy build and about five feet in height; when Cromwell ran he chased the man about six feet; the fellow ran up Main Street to Los Angeles street and turned the corner. He said he returned to the fallen man and a policeman was walking back and forth in front of the Chinaman's body; saw no one standing by the telegraph pole; when he first heard the shot a colored woman was sitting on the steps at the City Water Company's office.

Police Officer Harris testified that Bell told him the next day after the examination and asked: "Where was that wagon? I did not see any wagon?" Harris said he told him that if he had been there he would surely have seen the wagon or buggy. This was in the presence of Officer Lennox.

John Hall, Bell's English friend, related three different conversations he had with Hammond Bell. The witness said that in one of these conversations Bell said he had been two blocks away when Chee was shot; in another he declared that he rode up to the Receiving Hospital in the patrol wagon with the wounded man, and that he assisted Dr. Bryant in dressing Chee's wound and helping him up his lacerated tongue. He said the wound was a terrible one. Hall said that Bell told him in one of these conversations that he told Chief Glass that he understood the Chinaman that he was going down into Chinatown to try and find the murderer, and that Chief Glass had told him that he had better keep away else the Chinaman would murder him. Bell said he had told the chief that he did not in the town of no man, and that some of the Chinese were playing dominoes when he discovered one of them cheating, a big burly fellow; that the Chinaman jumped up and was going to assault him when he (Hammond Bell) knew the fellow down and that person was restored and no one touched him; that upon relation of this valorous act, Chief Glass consented to his proposed search of Chinatown.

Hall declared that Bell made the further statement to him that when he visited the Chinese defendants in the jail they fell down upon their knees, held up their hands and declared: "We are innocent; we never killed Wong Chee." And when Bell asked: "I believe they tell the truth, I do not believe they killed Wong Chee." Hall made the further statement that Bell said he could not identify the Chinaman who killed Wong Chee because he was not there.

The trial will probably get in its testimony early today. If so, it is believed that arguments to the jury will begin Friday afternoon and the trial will draw to a close this week. Today is the tenth day of the trial.

DEMURRER OVERRULED.

Shaw Upon Section 548 of Code of Civil Procedure.

In the suit of Lindenfeld against Schneider, Judge Shaw has overruled the demurral to the third separate defense set forth in the answer, and says the single question is presented whether or not a Constable's sale is valid in an attachment suit before a Justice of the peace, upon an order of the Justice for the sale of the property, made in pursuance of section 548 of the Code of Civil Procedure, with notice to the defendant, but after the property had been attached, where the summons had not been served and the return sheweth that the defendant was absent from the county and could not be found.

"Whenever property has been taken by an officer under a writ of attachment, and it is made to appear satisfactorily to the court or a Judge thereof, that interest of the parties to the action is not subserved by the action, the court may order a sale of such property to be sold in the same manner as property is sold under an execution, and the proceeds to be deposited in court to abide the judgment in the action. Such an order can be made only upon notice to an adverse party, or his attorney, in case such party has been personally served with a summons in the action."

The court says there is nothing in the language of the section that would justify the court in refusing to give the right to a sale to cases where the summons has been personally served; that such construction would prevent a sale, no construction how necessary, in all cases where summons has been served by publication, that the effect of the clause concerning personal service of the summons is to require notice to be given in case such service has been made; it is not a general limitation upon power given in the first sentence of the section to do in the first instance to the collection of personal property, but only a special limitation applicable to a particular class of cases, to cases which have reached a particular stage in the proceedings, namely, where a party has been personally served with a summons. In such cases the limitation does not apply, and the court or judge may order a sale without notice, under the general power.

TWO INSOLVENTS.

Meade's Liabilities Nearly \$900,000. Mrs. Thurston Falls.

George W. Meade, engaged in the real-estate business in this city, liabilities, \$88,330.09. The petitioner has personal property valued at \$45,255, upon which there are incumbrances in the sum of \$50,525.91. The creditors are: Rothchild & Arch, \$1900; Sidney M. Smith, \$10,570; Mrs. C. B. Gregory, \$7000; California Safe Deposit and Trust Company, \$27,175.81; Jane Lamb Dunn, San Francisco Safe Deposit and Trust Company, \$200; Grangers' Bank, \$6900; all of San Francisco; National Bank of Redlands, \$15,885.14; W. W. Rossiter, New York, \$3000; W. D. and Sarah J. Turner, Pasadena, \$65,450; Redlands Electric Light and Power Company, \$156.

Edith A. Thurston, engaged in assisting her husband in the military business in this city, filed a petition in insolvency yesterday. Liabilities, \$310; assets, nominal.

CITY WATER SUIT.

Action Filed Against the City Water Company and Others.

The city of Los Angeles has instituted proceedings against the Los Angeles City Water Company, the Crystal Springs Land and Water Company and S. G. Murphy, trustee, to quiet title to certain water-bearing lands and water rights and for an order perpetually enjoining and restraining the defendant from taking water from a certain gate house, and from a tract of land in the Rancho Los Felis, purchased by the

city of Los Angeles from Griffith Jenkins Griffith on August 19, 1888, in consideration of the payment by plaintiff of the sum of \$25,000.

The complainant asks that after October 21, 1890, the defendant City Water Company be restrained from taking more than ten inches, measured under a four-inch pressure from the sources mentioned.

Col. Attorney Dunn filed the complaint late yesterday afternoon, and it is a voluminous document and goes into the history of water rights required by the ancient public of Los Angeles, and into transfers of Chinese land and rights by the City Water Company to the Crystal Springs Land and Water Company.

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

Miscellaneous Driftwood Thrown into the Courts.

THE COUNTY JAIL. Dan Connelly was brought in from San Pedro yesterday, under sentence to sixty days imprisonment for petty larceny.

WANT DIVORCES. Alfred F. Smith has filed an action against Mary S. Smith for divorce, upon the ground of adultery. Anna A. Turnbell wants a divorce from Robert H. Turnbell. She alleges desertion.

PETIT SUIT. Sarah J. Pettit has sued Mrs. Annie McDonald and C. I. Heimann to recover \$461. interest, \$1000 and attorney fees of the sum of \$500 and costs of removal of property upon lots 5, 6 and 22 in block 20 of the Boulevard tract, city of Los Angeles.

TO QUIET TITLE. Lena Mattaz has filed suit against Charles Johnson to quiet title to lot 12 in Marks & Fife's subdivision of block 44, East Los Angeles.

FORECLOSURE. Sarah F. Sanborn has begun a foreclosure suit against Campbell, George W. Campbell and Mary A. Wright to recover \$1125, with interest since July 1, 1885, costs and attorney's fees in the sum of \$250. The mortgaged property is described as lot 65 of the Workman Holleman tract, Boyle Heights.

STAFF WORK. Clark & Taylor have instituted suit against Thomas Hughes and F. A. Teale to recover \$342.90, interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, compounded semi-annually, since September 1885, insurance, costs and \$250 attorney's fees and for a decree of foreclosure upon lot 10 and the east half of lot 51 of Miller & Harper's subdivision of the Harper tract, city of Los Angeles.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Petitions to the Government-Botanical Research-General Review.

The Board of Supervisors, acting upon the suggestion of the Southern California Academy of Science, adopted the following resolution, for transmission to the regents of the University of California:

"Resolved, that we respectfully request the regents of the University of California to open the Forestry Station at Santa Monica to students. Responsible botanists are under the present restrictions prevented from pursuing their studies on the forest trees at this station."

The application of J. H. Walker for a saloon license at the Four-mile House was granted upon filing a good and sufficient bond.

The application of J. H. Hoffman for a saloon license at the Three and a Half House was granted as continued to October 28, at 10 a.m.

The resignation of Marcus Andrade as constable of Antelope Township was accepted, and E. Y. Cammer was appointed to fill the vacancy, upon petition of seventy legal voters of the town.

The board instructed the clerk to advertise the following license rates for the manufacture of gas in Los Angeles county: Five million feet or under, \$3 per month; over 5,000,000, and not in excess of 10,000,000 feet per month, \$2 per month; over 10,000,000, and not in excess of 20,000,000 feet, \$10 per month; when the amount manufactured exceeds 25,000,000 feet per month, \$15.

Supervisor Woodard was directed to cause a ditch to be excavated in the El Monte Road, not to exceed the sum of \$150, provided the amount necessary to complete said ditch is paid by the residents of El Monte road district.

Just before adjournment last night, the Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution calling on all municipal, commercial, bodies and horticultural and agricultural societies and associations of Los Angeles county to join in a petition to the President and Secretary of the Interior, to take action to the preservation of timber upon its reserve from the ravages of the water courses rising in the mountains of the Sierra Madre Reservation.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Durrant Appeal is Argued and Submitted—Other Business.

The Supreme Court sat in bank yesterday in important cases.

The Durrant appeal was argued and submitted.

The victims of the San Francisco church belfry and the horror that filled the minds of the people is still fresh in the minds of the public.

Durrant is accused of being the perpetrator of fiendish outrages and murder.

Arguments were also being made in the case of the San Joaquin.

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"I don't know what to make of Harold," she said, "he has been attentive to me for a long time, but somehow he never seems to come to the point."

"I don't believe you have given him sufficient encouragement," replied the blonde.

He must know that I look upon him with favor."

"Oh, well, that doesn't cut any figure," answered the blonde. "Just give him a strong hint that your father is able to support one more, and you'll find that it's all right."

Just Splendid.

(Buffalo Times) Belle Westside (to her dearest friend). "Mr. Johnson gave us such a delightful illustration on finance last night. He said our big steel-mill expansion was in and of itself a pure dry statistical discussion he evoked marked and repeated applause by pursuing in an able, witty, logical and conclusive appeal and in spired all present with the responsibility of citizenship. During the discussion he was forcibly presented in all honor to both candidates the superiority of Maj. McKinley's ability, experience and wonderful American statesmanship over that of Bryan's. The address throughout, which lasted one hour and three-quarters, was full of patriotism, the Palms for McKinley.

THE CAMPAIGN.

FRANK DAVIS PLEADS FOR PATRIOTISM.

Republican Party Stands by the Constitution and Against the Assassins of Anarchist Altgeld.

CATTERN'S FLITTING RESIDENCE

FROM LOS ANGELES TO PASADENA AND BACK IN A NIGHT.

Harlequin Candidate's Handwriting Contradicts Him—Meetings and Speeches on the Issues of the Political Contest.

The meeting of the Sound Money Club in Hazard's Pavilion last night was well attended, orderly and in all respects creditable to the club. The First Voters' Uniformed Club escorted the officers and speaker to the hall, and the Eagle Quartette, composed of colored men with musical voices, whose compositions songs were of more than average merit, entertained the audience with music.

PETIT SUIT. Sarah J. Pettit has sued Mrs. Annie McDonald and C. I. Heimann to recover \$461. interest, \$1000 and attorney fees of the sum of \$500 and costs of removal of property upon lots 5, 6 and 22 of the Boulevard tract, city of Los Angeles.

TO QUIET TITLE. Lena Mattaz has filed suit against Charles Johnson to quiet title to lot 12 in Marks & Fife's subdivision of block 44, East Los Angeles.

WANT DIVORCES. Alfred F. Smith has filed an action against Mary S. Smith for divorce, upon the ground of adultery. Anna A. Turnbell wants a divorce from Robert H. Turnbell. She alleges desertion.

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STAFF WORK. Clark & Taylor have instituted suit against Thomas Hughes and F. A. Teale to recover \$342.90, interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, compounded semi-annually, since September 1885, insurance, costs and \$250 attorney's fees and for a decree of foreclosure upon lot 10 and the east half of lot 51 of Miller & Harper's subdivision of the Harper tract, city of Los Angeles.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Petitions to the Government—Botanical Research—General Review.

The Board of Supervisors, acting upon the suggestion of the Southern California Academy of Science, adopted the following resolution, for transmission to the regents of the University of California:

"Resolved, that we respectfully request the regents of the University of California to open the Forestry Station at Santa Monica to students. Responsible botanists are under the present restrictions prevented from pursuing their studies on the forest trees at this station."

The application of J. H. Walker for a saloon license at the Four-mile House was granted upon filing a good and sufficient bond.

The application of J. H. Hoffman for a saloon license at the Three and a Half House was granted as continued to October 28, at 10 a.m.

The resignation of Marcus Andrade as constable of Antelope Township was accepted, and E. Y. Cammer was appointed to fill the vacancy, upon petition of seventy legal voters of the town.

The board instructed the clerk to advertise the following license rates for the manufacture of gas in Los Angeles county: Five million feet or under, \$3 per month; over 5,000,000, and not in excess of 10,000,000 feet per month, \$2 per month; over 10,000,000, and not in excess of 20,000,000 feet, \$10 per month; when the amount manufactured exceeds 25,000,000 feet per month, \$15.

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JONES, STEWART & CO.

THAT'S THE NAME GIVEN THE SILVER MONOPOLY.

An Interesting Sketch of Thompson, the Bollermaier, a Typical American Workman—He Discusses the Present Financial Issue.

(Baltimore Sun) William H. O. Thompson, or "Billy Thompson," the bollermaier, has been attracting much attention during the past week by his practical, straight-out-from-the-shoulder speeches in favor of an honest dollar.

Mr. Thompson's method is to talk directly on the dangers which he conceives free silver will have for the workingman, and it is, perhaps, for this reason that he has gained much favor with the mechanics and laboring men who have listened to him.

He chatted yesterday with a reporter of the Sun who had called at his home, No. 321 South Durham street. As he talked in opposition to free silver with a vocabulary characteristic of the man, his eyes looked out searchingly from deep-set recesses behind a pair of spectacles. His gray hair was brushed back from his brow in wavy lengths and an iron-gray mustache drooped in a way which hid some of the firm lines of his mouth. His face is thin, his forehead wrinkled, his cheeks furrowed, and his whole appearance is that of the typical American laboring man somewhat past middle age. All his life of 55 years has been spent as a workman for thirty years in that branch of the trade engaged in making boilers. At present he is employed by the E. C. Codd Company.

"THIS BRYAN SNAP."

"I don't deny," said he, "that I was at first attracted by this man Bryan and what he said, but three months have gone by since he was put up and I have been reading and thinking and listening to other people who have studied this thing for years and I can't see it. Bryan may be going to work anything but harm to the country, and how it is going to do any good at all to the workingman.

"As far as I can see, it's just one monoply fighting another. And if the silver crowd gets on top, there will be another monoply in course of time, you mark my words.

"SCAB" DOLLAR.

"The government stands behind the present silver dollar with a gold dollar, and it gets the profit that is to be made on coining the silver into that dollar. But when this 'scab' dollar comes along, Jones, Stewart & Co. will be the people that will pocket the profit. The only difference will be that the government don't own anything in the silver dollar and don't lock anything up to guarantee that dollar will be worth 100 cents.

"MR. SILVER-MINE OWNER."

"When Mr. Silver-Mine Owner gets his fifty-three cents' worth of silver stamped into one hundred for him he isn't going to give it free to Mr. Farmer or Mr. Laborer. He's going to cart it away from the mint and keep it home for a while. It's money, and he's out of the mint, and when he wants to get it into circulation he's got to do some of two things with it. He's either got to create a banking institution to get it out or give it in the hands of the money brokers about whom he is heard to speak now and then. I suppose that he goes to the money jobber. It's a dollar that only cost him fifty-three cents, and to get rid of it nicely he'll probably be willing to sell it to the money jobber for something like an advance of twenty cents."

POLITICS IN BOYHOOD.

Mr. Thompson's life as a machinist and his family's democratic principles date back to early boyhood. His father was one of all machinists, and when he was 10 or 12 years of age he was used in their shop to make "cores" for iron-work and to turn a lathe. When he was 14 there was an exciting contest for the mayor between Franklin Pierce and Winfield Scott, and Mr. Thompson, together with many of the boys of his native town, Paterson, N. J., took an enthusiastic share in the campaign, even if they were not voters. This is the reason why he became a democrat and why he has remained one in the following year. In his first year the late George William Brown for mayor. Judge Brown was the candidate of the Democrats and reform party against the know-nothings. Again, in the year after Mr. Thompson again ran for mayor against Judge Brown, when he was running for mayor as a reform candidate against the late James Hodges.

IN LABOR MOVEMENTS.

"Now the man who employs labor is not a dishonest man, but when he gets the silver dollar in payment for what he makes, he's naturally going to pay more for his labor. And the men, they'll take them look at him and say: 'Oh, b—, this dollar is the same one as we used to get. It's got 'In God We Trust' on it and all the rest of the government words, and we don't see what all the row was about.' But when these men go home on Saturday night and give those dollars to their old women, and the old women go out to buy things, they'll find it to be something like twice as much. That's my idea; that's my theory. He's getting what amounts to half as much wages. And workingmen ought to know by the time what a devil of a hard thing it is to get a lowered scale of wages pushed along. It has taken half a generation for labor to be organized to gain what has been gained, and who's going to push them up if we take free silver?"

SILVER'S TOO CHEAP.

"The cause of much of this agitation, any way, is the fact that Mr. Silverman's product is too cheap on the market, and like labor, it's cheap. It's been driven out in many ways by aluminum and nickel. When I was a boy, I always wore a silver comb in their hair, and I used to go courting, the girls most always wore a silver comb in their hair. You would be likely to find their hair held together with a silver buckle. Today these things are made of aluminum. And the name-plates on front doors, which used to be made of silver, are now made of silver-plated, are now plated with nickel.

ANTI-MONOPOLISTS.

"These mine-owners ought to be the most shame-faced monopolists on the face of the earth. The idea of their being anti-monopolists is ridiculous on the face of it, when you think how seventy million people are asked to vote to give seven hundred mine-owners the biggest kind of a rap in monopolies. These men almost exclusively believe in the operation of natural monopolies by the government, and what is a silver mine but a natural monopoly? The metal is placed there by God and the government ought to take it out."

ALL GABBLE.

"This idea that Jones, Stewart & Co. are doing all this to relieve the people is all gabble, and it makes me tired. The man that's got the money will make the money, and the more he's got the more he makes. All that's to be going to do with free silver is to shift the burden from one class of people to the other ruin the business of the country, and then I can't see where there's any room left for them to do

good afterward. We laboring men can't afford to sacrifice the business man and the capitalist. From whom we obtain our living is Bryan. He can't get things better with free silver, but I'm d— if we won't starve before we get there."

CONDITION OF LABOR GOOD.

"I think that free silver will lower the condition of the workingman. I believe that the condition of the workingman at the present time is as high as it can get. The cost of living, scales of wages, past no boom can more than temporarily improve them, and if there is any betterment, it can only come by his own force, by organized labor. No political party can do it. Anything that will lower the standard of living will lower the cost of living for the wage-earner."

"Too much competition in business and consequent cutting in contracts is partly responsible for hard times. Monopolies and trusts have injured labor's standing, but the workingman has too often jumped at conclusions. They told him that greenbackism would bring better times, they told him the same for populism and now they say that free silver will bring better times for the workingman, but I can't see it."

"These free-silver fellows tell us that the contraction of the currency since 1873 has been detrimental to labor. Why, Lord bless you, since 1873 labor has gained 12 per cent. in wages. We wages have had 12 per cent. in many trades. We are in a better condition today than we have ever been yet."

NOT FOR POLITICIANS

"I am one who thinks that this money question shouldn't be handled by politicians. I think there ought to be a commission of business men to stand and send to the government, fix the price of silver and bills to Congress about it, irrespective of the influence of any money-furnishing, money-grabbing, money-jobbing institutions."

"I don't see how they can expect to keep gold and silver on a parity unless by universal agreement. I believe in that. But other nations have tried this thing, and we ought to catch an idea or two from their failure. See my idea."

A NICE, FAT PROFIT.

"If we get free silver, and anybody can take fifty-three cents of silver to the mints and have it made one hundred dollars, then we'll have a little of the same of that silver in the pockets of Rothschild and people like him? What's to prevent them from making a nice, fat profit, buying it up at fifty-three cents or some where next year, and using it again in some scheme, as one hundred cents in the course of ten or fifteen years when Europe don't own now of this country she would certainly get hold of by that time."

BELIEF IN A COMPROMISE.

"I don't see how McKinley's election is going to stop the free-silver snap. The silver is still out there in the mines and the public won't take it for more than 63 cents. That's why they've got to keep it right. Politically I believe that there will be a compromise, some sort of a measure which will give a stable dollar and enlarge the currency without ruining the business world or the laboring man. The currency will be enlarged, right as soon as the gabbling is done because people will stop hoarding the money now."

"Sound money has many laboring men back of it. In my shop, where there are about twenty-five men, and possibly twenty, will vote for an honest dollar. Other labor bodies of which I have some knowledge are about evenly divided."

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THE Value of Advertising.

(New York Tribune) N. W. Ayer & Son, the well-known newspaper advertising agent of Philadelphia, has issued a circular containing the following:

The first steamship to cross the ocean was the American-built Savannah, which sailed from Savannah, Ga., May 22, 1819. She made the voyage to Liverpool in twenty-eight days. A peculiar feature of the steam was her constant use of steam. When the weather was fair the power was used, and in storms the paddle-wheels were unshipped and housed on deck out of the wet. After a few voyages her machinery failed, and she was sent to the rear of her life she did without the incident of help of steam. This early misconception of the power and utility of steam seems very peculiar in these days of ocean greyhounds and their regular voyages in a parallel world. It may be forgotten today that some men's appreciation of the value of newspaper advertising. Failure to recognize in newspaper advertising the power that makes business go with the most regularity and through favorable conditions, will make only a qualified by failure to use it at all. "Keeping everlastingly at it brings success" is a truth applicable to many things, but to nothing more literally than to newspaper advertising. What we have here is a natural and the doing of the modern business-propelling power should, we think, interest every man who is studying business advancement.

"These mine-owners ought to be the most shame-faced monopolists on the face of the earth. The idea of their being anti-monopolists is ridiculous on the face of it, when you think how seventy million people are asked to vote to give seven hundred mine-owners the biggest kind of a rap in monopolies. These men almost exclusively believe in the operation of natural monopolies by the government, and what is a silver mine but a natural monopoly? The metal is placed there by God and the government ought to take it out."

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To Cure a Cold in One Day Take Laxative Brome Quinine Tablets. All money refund money if not to your taste. All money refund money if not to your taste.

WATCHES cleaned, 5¢; main-spring, 5¢; crystals, 10¢. All orders promptly attended to.

DR. LIEBIG & CO.

The old reliable, never-failing Specialist established 1847. Dispensary in Chicago, Kansas City, Butte (Montana), San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

123 South Main Street.

Treat private diseases of Men.

Not a Dollar Need Be Paid Until Cured.

CATHERINE's specialty. Secure the worst cases in two months.

GLEET of years standing cured promptly. Wasting drains of all kinds in man or woman speedily.

Examination, including Analysis, 5¢.

No matter what your trouble is, nor who has failed, some and see us. You will not be disappointed.

The National Remedy for every disease. We have the remedy for yours. Come and get it. The poor treated free on Fridays from 7 to 10 o'clock.

123 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

BANKS.

Oldest and Largest Bank in Southern California.

Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Los Angeles, Cal.

Capital (\$100,000) L. W. Hellman, President; H. W. Hellman, Vice-President; H. J. Johnson, Cashier.

Directors: W. H. Perry, O. W. Chaffee, J. F. Francis, G. E. Thom, L. W. Hellman, Jr., H. W. Hellman.

Special collection department. Correspondence invited. Safe deposit boxes for rent.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

New Location, N. E. Corner Main and Second Streets.

Officers: J. F. SARTORI, President; H. W. Hellman, Director; J. F. Sartori, W. L. Johnson, H. W. Hellman, Jr., Vice-President; H. J. Johnson, Cashier.

W. H. LONGYEAR, Cashier.

5 per cent. interest paid on Term, 8 per cent. on Ordinary Deposits, Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8 o'clock, to receive deposits.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

Capital and Profits \$70,000.00.

Surplus and reserves \$30,000.00.

Officers: H. W. Hellman, President; H. J. Johnson, Vice-President; H. W. Hellman, Cashier.

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DIRECTORS: J. M. C. MARBLE, President; O. H. CHURCHILL, Vice-President; O. H. LUCAS, Vice-President; H. W. LONGYEAR, Vice-President; H. W. H. LONGYEAR, Vice-President.

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CASTLE THE CRANK.

HIS INFAMOUS WORDS AGAINST OUR CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

Indignation of the National Guard. Castle Wanted to Be a Coroner and With the Coroners Stand, but His Townsmen Said "Nit."

SAN DIEGO, Oct. 21.—(Special Correspondence.) National Guardsmen down this way are indignant at the letter of "Doctor" Castle, Popocatric Congressional candidate for this district, because of his shameful, false and utterly uncalled-for attack upon the State militia. Even enthusiastic Democrats among the guardsmen scorn the words of the man who asks them to vote for him. This shallow-pated moucher is abhorrent to the men he has slighted and insulted. The rantings of the "Doctor" Castle have excited some curiosity as to his public record, and as this is unfolded before the eyes of the people that Castle seeks as constituents, the would-be statesman becomes almost ridiculous. Thus far in his political career "Doctor" Castle cannot be said to have been an overwhelming success. A few years ago, while pretending to be a Republican, hoping by means of his pretense to gain an office for himself, he "Doctor" Castle undertook to win the suffrages of his fellow-citizens of Merced county for the elevated and distinguished position of Coroner. At that time Castle had evidently just read Stevenson's "Treasure Island" and had running in his mind the sea-song beginning:

"Fifteen men on a dead man's chest, Ho, yo ho, and a bottle of rum."

The grandest political ambition of Castle, however, up to that time, was to become a county coroner, which he did. A county coroner would be his fellow-citizens tolerate this aspirant for dead-officer honors. Poor Castle was snowed under. He didn't make a respectable showing as a vote-getter. This political animal, however, with the poignant mortification to this would-be statesman. To be snowed under in the race for Coroner, and by his home people, too, was "2 mutch." He would build his next air castle higher and grander. Because he was a coroner, said he, for a coroner he would be the ungrateful wretches and join the party that held his arms ever open to receive renegades from other parties. So Castle flopped to the Pops, sure by so doing he could get an office for himself, and he did, and became a coroner for office.

And now that he has it, he is showing his statesmanship by preaching what is nothing more nor less than anarchy and the abolition of the safeguards of the State and the nation.

His ambition to be a county coroner to an ambition to be a member of Congress and represent so important a district as the Seventh, is, indeed, a far cry.

The ambition of "Dr." Castle to be a county coroner was rung up in his fellow townsmen. His local reputation as being a dangerous extremist made them afraid of him, even in the office of coroner, as this extreme element in his character has alarm people hereabout as to his dangerous character as a proposed member of Congress. They ask: "If Castle was unacceptable to his own townsmen, who know him best, for coroner, is it wise for us to vote for him for the important office of Congressman?"

The intemperate remarks of Castle have aroused a protest, not only from the press, but from the pulpit. Castle says of the National Guard: "The National Guard is a good body of good judges propose to abridge the liberties of the people, and change the nature of our government from a democracy to an oligarchy." In reply to such talk as this, would be Coroner-Congressman, the Rev. P. E. Kline, a leader of thought in the city, says from his pulpit: "The man who tries to create dissension between capital and labor is a demagogue, an incendiary and traitor. To inflame men's minds with their baseless fears, those who labor with their heads, is enmity to society and the state, and worse than the incendiary who burns a city, for it applies the torch to the whole social fabric."

Indeed, "Doctor" Castle, Dean H. Restarick's remarks of last Sunday, uttered from the pulpit of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, are to the point. He said: "We want unselfish patriotic, selfless, statesmanlike men who do not decay with the passing of time, but who will advocate the cause of sound money and his strong sermon of last Sunday, although not a 'political' sermon in the ordinary sense of the word, was nevertheless, a powerful plea for patriotism in a time when the nation needs the patriotic of the people to crush out the financial and anarchic fallacies such as are being shown among Southern California. Dr. Castle, T. W. Cator and other Popocatric politicians whose main interest is in the cause they advocate is to secure office for them-selves."

DEAN RESTARIK.

He Utters Strong and Patriotic Words from the Pulpit.

SAN DIEGO, Oct. 21.—(Special Correspondence.) The Rev. H. Restarick, dean of the Episcopal diocese of Los Angeles, and rector of St. Paul's Church in this city, is one of the most influential Episcopalians in California. In the present political contest, although he is a man of independent in his political opinions, his sense of patriotism and his desire to help him to advocate the cause of sound money and his strong sermon of last Sunday, although not a "political" sermon in the ordinary sense of the word, was nevertheless, a powerful plea for patriotism in a time when the nation needs the patriotic of the people to crush out the financial and anarchic fallacies such as are being shown among Southern California.

Dr. Restarick points to the dangers of such men.

NEW ORE-TREATING PROCESS.

A Los Angeles Inventor Dissects Rock in Ten Minutes.

All miners are aware of the difficulties and great expense of treating gold-bearing ores by the use of crushers, stamps, water and mercury, with which the greatest part of this work is now done, especially in the section where water is scarce, though valuable mines are numerous. Even use of the following verbatim extracts from Story's sermon indicated.

Dean Restarick points to the dangers when many Christian people were clamoring for the action of the government in a certain direction, one of the great newspapers said: "This is not a question of money, it is a question of fact." My friends, the unfortunate idea that religion is one thing and business is another has worked untold harm. The religion which has gone into a man's business is no religion at all.

A great many men say that it is ridiculous to talk about religion being carried into politics, or as you remember one high in the nation's councils said, it is terrible blindness:

"The deplorable and the terrible rule have no place in a political campaign. The object is success. In war it is lawful to hire Hesians, to purchase and to destroy. The commander who lost a battle through the activity of his moral nature would be the derision and jest of history.

The modern can about the corona are armies. Politics is a battle for supremacy. The purification of politics is an iridescent dream." After you read this politician's ideas, turn to some of the documents of Washington or Jefferson or Clay or Lincoln, with the emphasis of righteousness and

trust, and you understand the difference between a mere politician and a patriot. It has seemed to many that the patriots deserved the unity of this country they handed its keeping over largely to the mere politicians with principles of action which are voiced in the expression that religion has nothing to do with politics. My dear friends, it is with each Christian man to show in his citizenship that this sentiment is a lie. If we go to the Hebrew prophets we find that they were patriot preachers. We read in the Old Testament the difference between patriots with the love of God in their hearts—men like Moses, Joshua, David and the early political leaders like Ahab and Ahaz and the other kings who brought Israel to destruction. If we come to Jesus we find him emphatically the patriot preacher. He brings out the great facts both of man's duty to God, and his duty to the government. He did not need to prove that there is latent true patriotism in this people. Great danger does appear to the men who has slighted him. The instincts of most people are right when the best nature is aroused in emergency. We want Christian manhood to be shown in Christian ways not in unchristian patriotism above selfish partisanship. We do not decay partly, which is a necessary handing together of men of like opinions for a common purpose. But there is always the danger in a man without high sense of duty subordinating himself to the party and politics, and to look at office and money as things to be sought for. It is not a misfortune when a great burning question arises in a nation, because men rise on every hand out of mere politics into patriotism. It is a good sign when a voter is not swayed by his head and mind, instead of being parts of a machine. What we want is men to whom the responsibility of the ballot is a religious matter, and to whom the welfare of the city, county, State nation is above every personal, local or party interest. If full of a sense of duty and honor, we do not decay, but the God of nations will increase His blessings to this nation year by year."

PAVING MAIN STREET.

MAMMOTH JOB IS NOW WELL UNDER WAY.

Electricity Will Soon Be Substituted for Mule-power Energy and the Street is Expected to Take on a Boom.

The folks on Main street, south of Ninth, who for many moons have wondered whether the street on which they reside would ever really be paved, have ceased to wonder.

After all the tedious and in a measure unnecessary delays attendant upon the paving of Main street, the work is well under way, and the contractors are apparently confident that the mammoth job will be finished before the expiration of the time allowed by the contract, which is about the 1st of February, 1877.

It will be remembered that the contract, which calls for the paving of Main street, between Ninth and Thirtyninth streets, was awarded to J. T. Long in the paving job—did not display such alacrity in carrying on the work as the City Council deemed proper. This body accordingly declared that work on the paving of Main street was to be suspended until the contractor had exceeded its power in the taking such action.

After this was out of the way, and a satisfactory decision from the Supreme Court having been given regarding the constitutionality of the bond act, under which the bonds for improving the street were issued, the contractor lost no time in beginning and pushing the work of paving the whole arterial fabric.

In reply to "Doctor" Castle, Dean H. Restarick's remarks of last Sunday, uttered from the pulpit of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, are to the point. He said: "We want unselfish patriotic, selfless, statesmanlike men who do not decay with the passing of time, but who will advocate the cause of sound money and his strong sermon of last Sunday, although not a "political" sermon in the ordinary sense of the word, was nevertheless, a powerful plea for patriotism in a time when the nation needs the patriotic of the people to crush out the financial and anarchic fallacies such as are being shown among Southern California. Dr. Castle, T. W. Cator and other Popocatric politicians whose main interest is in the cause they advocate is to secure office for them-selves."

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BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

Los Angeles, Oct. 21, 1896.

A GREAT DECREASE. When Harrison went into office the yearly bank clearings of the United States amounted to \$48,750,886,812. When he turned over to the government to the Democrats they had increased to \$60,882,572,432. It is not expected this year they will fall up more than \$45,000,000,000.

COMMERCIAL.

TO FIGHT THE SUGAR TRUST. Reports from New York announce that the Sugar Trust, which has been considered practically invincible, has a powerful competitor. According to a San Francisco Examiner, the plan of the San Francisco Exchange, the new combine is to unite under one management all the refineries outside of the Sugar Trust, which has been considered practically invincible, has a powerful competitor. According to a San Francisco Examiner, the plan of the San Francisco Exchange, the new combine is to unite under one management all the refineries outside of the Sugar Trust, which has been considered practically invincible, has a powerful competitor. According to a San Francisco Examiner, the plan of the San Francisco Exchange, the new combine is to unite under one management all the refineries outside of the Sugar Trust, which has been considered practically invincible, has a powerful competitor. 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PORTER'S LETTER.

WHY BRYAN WILL NOT SUCCEED IN CARRYING NEBRASKA.

The Present Growth and Prosperity of This State are not to Be, Checked in This Manner.

SEEDS OF DISCORD FRUITLESS.

OMAHA SIXTEEN YEARS AGO AND AT PRESENT.

The City, Once the Camping-ground for Money-lenders and Money-changers, Now Progressive, Cheerful and Prosperous.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES)

OMAHA (Neb.) Oct. 16.—Those familiar with the progress of the State of Nebraska, with the growth of its cities, the development of its agricultural wealth, and with the slow to believe that they will throw away the electoral vote of the State on William Jennings Bryan. Up to the time the Populists and Bryanites began sowing the seeds of discord and preaching inflation and repudiation of debts, there were few more prosperous spots in the United States than this city of Omaha, and the great State of Nebraska. Sixteen years ago I first visited Nebraska for the purpose of writing its history and progress up to 1880. Looking over that volume now I see no change necessary save the extreme which have surpassed the most extravagant possibilities of the writer. Not a hope not an inspiration, not a prophecy indulged in by the writer then has failed, so far as Nebraska is concerned. At that time I found immigration—composed mainly of thrifty Americans, English, Scotch, Irish, Germans and Scandinavians, possessed of a good degree of education and shrewd intelligence—distributing itself through the State at a rate hitherto unequalled in Nebraska history. Capital was flowing in with them, or following closely after; new industries were springing up on every side, and all classes of the population seemed exhilarated with unfeigned hope in the continuance or acceleration of the then rapid rate of State growth. *

Such was this new State in 1880. A State which twenty-five years ago to that time was as wild and unsettled as when Coronado and his grim and silent band of Spanish knights, in search of King Tartarraz and the Cross of Gold for a cross of gold figured in Nebraska's history had crossed the mountains of Nebraska and erected a cross of very different material to mark the place they had reached.

Again in 1881 I visited this wonderful State. The elevating census had been taken, and revealed a progress and prosperity truly astonishing. The population since the time of my first visit had about quadrupled. The wealth had likewise multiplied itself by four to a city with a population from \$24,000,000 in 1880 to \$1,060,000,000 in 1880. And what a change in Omaha. I remember the pride with which Senator Manderson, Mr. Rose of the Bee, and Congressman Tracy showed off their beautiful city of nearly a hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants spread over the picturesque hills and bluffs. Surely few cities can exceed Omaha in business blocks and hotels. Her banks were many and sound. "No bank ever failed in this city," said Senator Manderson to me on that morning in May, 1881. *

Today I was told that not a savvines bank in Omaha would dare to pay its depositors without taking advantage of the sixty days' notice, and rightly, under existing conditions. *

I was about to tell how things looked in Omaha in 1880 and how they looked in 1881, when I was reminded that 'tis a period when gold and silver and money-lenders and money-changers and capitalists and all sorts of iniquities held sway in the good State of Nebraska. Capital sought investment freely and almost any sort of security and prospects could borrow. "There seemed to be plenty of money around here then," said my old friend, Charles Green, attorney of the Burlington road here. And there was currency enough to meet all the demands, and as certain to spur the doctrine of secession and repudiation as advocated in the Chicago platform as the sun is to rise on the morning of November 3. Combined with the plunk and growl of the money-changers, and ever put their shoulders to the wheel in a wilderness and made it blossom with beauty and hum with commerce and industry, this capital built during these years a greater monument to American courage and faith than a madman like Bryan can destruction. *

THE STORY OF A YEAR.

Record of Omaha's Steady and Substantial Growth During 1882.

BANK CLEARINGS SUM UP \$255,619,726.

An Increase of Nearly 40 Per Cent. Over the Business of 1881.

BANK DEPOSITS OVER \$25,000,000.

Wage-workers Have More Than a Half in the Savings Banks.

AGGREGATE JOBBERS' SALES, \$49,710,000.

The Produce of Mills, Factories and Packing-Houses Nearly \$8,000,000.

THE MAGNITUDE OF THE MEAT INDUSTRY.

Nearly Ten Thousand Men and Women Employed in Omaha Manufacturing Establishments.

OVER \$8,000,000 IN SOLID IMPROVEMENTS.

Miles of Pavements, Sewers and Water Mains. Nearly 1500 New Buildings—A Splendid Showing in Every Direction—Increase in Public Revenues.

Sixty days after the publication of this article, the market value of the land and the Democratic and Populist crowd came into power. Capital lost confidence because of the money agitation, industry decayed because of threatened free trade, business was deranged, and Omaha and Nebraska suffered with the rest of the country. *

What do I find in Omaha today? Empty homes, unoccupied stores, aban-

doned dwellings and enterprises, building and improvement stopped, commerce stagnant, railways in bankruptcy, manufacturing reduced, wages cut down, merchants discouraged, and idle wage-earners staring about gold and silver on the street corners.

Yes, arguing about gold and silver and trying to cipher out how much the one or the other has to do with present conditions, with "hard times." And while they thus waste time on the subject, they have lost a point of issue, the 38 per cent. issue—credit money based on confidence—is lost sight of entirely—the kind of currency which built Omaha and made Nebraska what it was in 1882. Thus business declined and the town decayed.

But you are talking of cities, of aggregations of humanity, of factories and industries, the agitator says. We care not for those. Nebraska is an agricultural State. It is the poor, mortgaged farmer we want to protect. We have to have him to help his trouble. Up to the period when bad seasons and over-production of certain crops, aided and abetted by the cry for free silver and the reduction of the tariff, brought prosperity to an end, we will challenge Mr. Bryan to point to a more progressive and prosperous condition than existed in the agricultural districts of his own State.

If this is not so the Federal census returns, the State returns, the numerous writers on Nebraska, the prime newspapers and the speeches of Nebraska statesmen are a parcel of worthless falsehoods.

Beside these hideous portrayals in Mr. Bryan's speeches of the Western States and the people of the West, how do these cold facts look? Between 1880 and 1890 the number of farms increased from 63,287 to 113,608. The value of the farms nearly quadrupled, or increased from \$105,932,541 in 1880 to \$402,358,913 in 1890. In short, people with the means of farms in Nebraska came up smiling in 1890 about four times as big as they were in 1880. And the greedy, withering, golden hand of the money-changers bearing down on the country during this whole time.

But debt increased tremendously during this period. This quadrupling business happened, you see, while the debt was expanding.

No! Not State debt, for that decreased about half during this time.

County debts, more than a few hundred thousand dollars. It was \$51,20,000 in 1880 and \$5,510,000 in 1890. City debts, none.

Yes, city debts went up some because of the growth of cities. Sewerage, lighting, street paving, water works, with new towns. This increase was natural, however, and taken together the actual debt is less.

But it is. In 1880 the per capita State, county, municipal and school district debt of Nebraska was \$16.56; in 1890, it was \$41.61. An actual decline of public debt.

Already the citizens of Omaha are agitating for the great Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition to be held in their city in 1893. They intended to exhibit particularly the products, resources, industries and civilization of the States and Territories west of the Mississippi River, embracing two-thirds of the area one-third of the population of the United States, and, incidentally, the products, resources and industries of the other States lying east of the Mississippi River, and of foreign countries. It will admit Nebraska. Congress has already appropriated \$200,000 for the exhibition. Omaha wants \$300,000 more. The people of the city know if Bryan is elected they will not get it, or, if they do, the value of the dollar will be reduced one-half. With returning prosperity, the dollar will be worth twice as much as it is now, and a dollar as good as the best, the business men of Omaha know the exhibition can be made a glorious success. This fact will be no small factor in Bryan's defeat. Nebraska wants to be in the front of the procession during the next administration. The people of Omaha are not the men to sit, but in hand, on the bench of repudiation and national disposer, and pitilessly beat the business men to help their enterprises and its industries. They propose to stand on the side of commercial integrity, and demand renewed aid from eastern or foreign capital, and the reason for the demand shall be, "You have not repaid your debts, and you have not interest." The taint of repudiation and the 50-cent dollar is not on Nebraska.

If the State of Nebraska goes for Mc-Clintock, not November, the Trans-Mississippi and Industrial Exposition will be a brilliant success. If not, it will be a dismal failure. Every business man in Omaha realizes this, and every artisan and mechanic understands it. Omaha is the center of the West, which this exposition will be held, because of its central location, convenient to the people of the East, the West, the North and the South, and by reason of the vast systems of railways centering in Omaha, and extending to all parts of the continent, its salubrious and genial climate, and the well-known enterprise of its people. That Omaha is in the midst of a large population occupying a territory of great wealth, a problem to the world, and the Territory of Oklahoma, the great frontier, is a fact which this exposition will be held, because of its central location, convenient to the people of the East, the West, the North and the South, and by reason of the vast systems of railways centering in Omaha, and extending to all parts of the continent, its salubrious and genial climate, and the well-known enterprise of its people. 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